

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1821.

Vol. I.....No. 37.

The *Western Carolinian* is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

To Boarding-House and Hotel KEEPERS.

FOR SALE, the premises situated on the corner of King and Market, and York and Market streets, Camden, S. Carolina, recently occupied by W. Vaughan, Esq. They are close to the Public Offices, and would be well suited for either a Private Hotel, or a Boarding House. A frame is now ready to be erected, so as to afford every possible facility to a purchaser who has either of those objects in view. The whole property, showing three fronts, with every necessary out-building, and among them an excellent brick Store-house, Smoke-house, &c. would be sold on favorable terms. Apply on the premises.

Camden, S. C. Dec. 11, 1820.—6w33

N. B. Good paper would be taken in payment.

ALSO,
A tract of 250 acres of LAND, within three miles of Camden, well calculated for any one becoming the purchaser of the above property. Apply as above.

Private-Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—304f

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

To Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his farm, together with a dwelling-house and out-houses, on the Yadkin River, immediately at the Toll Bridge, six miles from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Charleston and Augusta to Richmond, Baltimore, &c.

He will let the houses with or without the farm, and, if desired, will hire as many servants as the premises will require.

Near the house is a spring of excellent water, which, with its elevated situation, renders it one of the most healthy seats in the county. The size and plan of the house and its local situation, are eminently calculated to please travellers, and, if well kept, cannot fail to produce a handsome income to its occupant.

As it is the object of the proprietor to have a genteel house of entertainment kept, none need apply who cannot give a satisfactory assurance of their qualifications.—Terms may be known by applying to Allen & Locke, or to myself, in this town.

JOHN BEARD, jr.

Salisbury, January 15, 1821.—32 6

The Editors of the *Ruleigh Star* and *Richmond Enquirer*, are requested to give the above six insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Hard-Ware, and

Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27

J. MURPHY.

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN,

vs.

ABNER M'LEON.

Original Attachment,

Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state....Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

A COPY.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821....Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test, ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

3m36.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership formerly existing under the firm of Wilkinson & Horah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to call on the subscribers, at the dwelling-house of Mr. H. Horah, for the purpose of adjusting the same.

WILKINSON & HORAH.

Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1821.—4w36

N. B. The WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING, Silversmithing, Gilding, and Jewelry Manufacturing, will be hereafter conducted by C. WILKINSON, at or near the former place, as soon as a building shall be erected for the purpose, which will be in a few weeks; and until that time, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, of every description, will be carefully and speedily repaired at a room in the dwelling-house of Mr. Horah, nearly opposite the new bank.

The subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for favors already received, and hopes, by assiduous attention, to merit the continuance of a share of their confidence. The subscriber has on hand a supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE, warranted good quality; which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

CURTIS WILKINSON.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30

E & B.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. Published by order of the Board.

32f

W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of LAND of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, vs. John S. Long.

JNO. BEARD, Sen. Sheriff.

January 25, 1821.—34ts

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.—34

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher being dissolved, parents and guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this Academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention will be paid to the department, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The school commenced on the first of the present month. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year: the first vacation to commence the 16th December, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, McKnight, and Hart, &c.

JOHN MUSHAT.

January 22, 1821.

N. B. From the inexperience of youth, it often happens they are too easily led into habits of extravagance. In these they too successfully indulge, notwithstanding the care and vigilance of the teacher and trustees. The teacher, especially, suffers the blame, although errors of this kind are committed without his knowledge and permission. Aware of this, and at the same time desirous to afford every reasonable security to parents and guardians, the following rules will be strictly attended to:

Every student shall be confined to one particular store for the purchase of those articles of which he may stand in need; his account in said store to be carefully examined once in every month.

No student shall be permitted to play at unlawful games, nor indulge in the use of ardent spirits; and to prevent these evils, their accounts in taverns shall be examined and a report obtained from the owners of boarding houses respecting the conduct of their boarders, once in every month.

These and the other regulations of the school will be carried into execution by the following gentlemen: Col. Richard Allison, Dr. Joseph Guy, Rev. Dr. McRee, Robert Worke, Esq. Wm. McKnight, Esq. Gen. George L. Davidson, John Huggins, Esq. Capt. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Allison.

J. M.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN*.

Letter Press Printing,

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

Agricultural.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Belmont, August 27th, 1817.

DEAR SIR.—I have as much leisure at this moment as I may have at any time, to answer yours of the 14th August instant. I do not pre-

sume, that my opinion on a subject of much prejudice and opposition, can be of much weight, because a few practical proofs will far exceed all personal assertions. I have been through my life a friend to deep ploughing. I never plough shallower than 5, and generally 7 inches. My soil is of various qualities: Some of it has a substratum of reddish isinglass sand, and looks when trenched 12 inches deep, like the moulder-

ings of an old brick kiln. I prefer ploughing deep in the fall; because the winter operates favourably on the fallow. But, spring or fall, I never break up shallow. I had the last harvest a better crop of wheat than my tenant, (a good ploughman,) and as good as any I have known—not less than 30 bushels to the acre, on a field broken up in the fall of 1815, 9 inches deep. The sod was rotted by lying undisturbed and unturned, and became itself a manure. I seed shallow, and generally harrow in my grain, with orchard grass for hay, or pasture. This is now above the stubble, and I shall mow it in a short time. I generally lime my fall or spring fallows; preferring the former season. After a crop of corn on my limed land, I generally sow wheat, (but not the same year with the corn,) and dung moderately for the wheat and grass. Without manure I would take my chance of deep, against shallow ploughing; but am little acquainted with sowing for profitable crops without bestowing some manure, to entitle me to beneficial results. I have been informed of some sandy lands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which did not answer well when deep ploughed. But in most instances within my knowledge, it is so much preferable to shallow ploughing, that I have never been shaken in my opinion or practice. I have always ploughed new ground deep when it required no manure; and worn land invariably; though I assist it with manure, which is doubly more efficacious with deep, than with shallow ploughing. I know you will have to encounter many prejudices.—Some rising out of honest ignorance, or wrong conceptions; and some founded in an indolent disposition to follow a beaten track. Set an example yourself, and get some neighbours to do the same. This will be the most effectual mode to force conviction. There are, no doubt, some lands on which deep ploughing will do no good. But such lands must be very little worth; or be subject to very peculiar circumstances, whereof no one can judge at a distance.

I wrote an epitome of agriculture for our almanack; but it was too copious for that publication. It is now printed as part of our 4th volume. I will send you a copy.

On the subject of deep ploughing, I thus express myself:

“VI. Break up deep, and be not afraid of turning up the barren soil, when the nature of your ground admits this operation. Shallow ploughing up the vegetable mould deceptively serves a turn, when it is not exhausted; and its exhaustion is the certain consequence of this ill-judged tillage. The air contains the principal store of materials for the food of plants, and will impregnate the substratum, if exposed a due length of time; especially in winter, when it receives much and parts with little; the heat of the sun being feeble, and incapable of dispelling what the soil receives from the air. Those who object to deep much more to trench ploughing, want experience, sufficiently to test their benefits. They have mismanaged experiments, or have been in too great haste to crop their grounds. The substratum must be exposed for a time necessary to receive the influences of the atmosphere. Indian corn, with lime, is by far the best crop, after trenching particularly, because it requires the soil to be constantly

“stirred and exposed. True there are some soils which neither deep nor trench ploughing will benefit; and every farmer should accommodate his practice to the nature and qualities of his soil. Over-cropping, and shallow ploughing, with exhausting crops in succession, frequently cause overwhelming growths of sorrel to infest ill managed fields. Lime is the only remedy: and you will see in Lord Dundonald's Connexion, &c. the good effects of lime, which destroys the sorrel, and produces the sorrel-tine acid, highly friendly to wholesome and profitable vegetation. Green sorrel grows on fertile soils; but red sorrel is a certain mark of sterility.”

Every body knows the use of mixing, by deep ploughing, a substratum of clay with a sandy surface, and vice versa; also turning up virgin earth to mix with an exhausted surface will in winter operate on the fallow, before cropping.

I can give you no better answer to your queries. I wish you success in your agricultural objects, most sincerely.

The country people around me thought me crazy, when I trench ploughed 40 or 50 acres of my farm. The crops convinced them that insane persons hit on some good things. Some of my fields are yet the better for the operation, though my first essays were made at least 45 years ago. Although I cannot prevail on them to trench, the most of them plough deeper and better than formerly. My fields have been generally assisted by all the manure I could obtain. Lime never omitted. When I cannot manure, I do not cultivate. Miracles have ceased, and no adequate returns can be expected from worn lands, without renovating fertility by artificial substitutes for the bountiful fruitfulness of nature.

Good ploughing is the foundation of all posterior operations. How roots of any plant can thrive, when they are impeded by an hard and impenetrable substratum, I am at loss to conceive. The fact is notoriously otherwise; and one would imagine that experience would supersede the necessity of all reasoning. In England their efforts are constant in promoting aration to its greatest perfection. Ploughing matches and premiums to ploughmen, are objects of the first consideration, among those who devote their talents, time and money to the encouragement of agricultural improvement. And yet I have seen as good ploughing in this country, as I ever saw in that. But good ploughing, or good crops, never met my eye, among those who talked about turning up clay and barren earth by deepening their furrows. A wandering exception may occur to any general observation; and one such exception is viewed by prejudice through a magnifying glass.

I should not know how to define deep ploughing, unless I compare it with the superficial scratching of too many old fashioned farmers. I call ploughing of 5 or 7 inches deep common ploughing; as it is with most in this quarter the usual practice. At least it is so with me.

Yours, very truly,

RICHARD PETERS.

GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Esq.

From the National Intelligencer.

HONOR.

A term extremely elastic: it extends itself from virtue to infamy; it signifies every thing and nothing. One solicits the honor of dying for his country; one has had the honor to kill his best friend in a duel; one considers it an honor to enumerate among his ancestors a confessor of Louis XI. a mistress of Francis I. and a favorite of Henry III.—one has the honor to salute a scoundrel, to make an observation to a fool, to write to a pitiful wretch; and when one knows not what more to say, he has the honor to be, &c.

Honor is a word which has no plural; for one must take great care not to confound it with honors, which mean quite another thing. Such a one enjoys many honors, who has no honor at all.

The honor of men and that of women are plants of a very different kind; the one grows in the sun, the other flourishes only in the shade.

CURE FOR LADIES' RHEUMATISM.

Take a good warm double Scotch shawl, and apply it immediately round the shoulders and chest; and add also, secundum artem, a stout Welch flannel petticoat—And remain at home at least long enough to put them on.

A lady lately applied the medicine prescribed, and it gives us pleasure to state, that she has not been seen in our streets but twice in the last 12 hours.

Farmers' Journal.

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Mr. Dana, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of reducing the compensation of the members of Congress, and also the salaries of the principal and other officers of the Executive departments, at the seat of government, stated, that the committee had made all the necessary inquiries, and collected all requisite information from the different departments comprehended in the scope of their inquiry, from the year 1790 to the year 1830; that the committee had duly deliberated on the whole matter referred to them, and that not being able to agree on any specific report, embracing any system or measure of reduction, partial or general, it only remained to state this fact to the Senate, which he was instructed to do, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, that the Senate might be enabled thus early to take such further order on it as should to it appear expedient.

A good deal of debate arose on the question of thus discharging the committee from the subject.

It was opposed by Messrs. Roberts and Smith, chiefly on the ground that, as a specific inquiry had been referred, a specific report, either for or against the object, ought to be made; that this mode of disposing of such an inquiry was an innovation of legislative custom; that, as the chairman had, with great industry, collected a mass of information on the subject, it was proper to submit it to the Senate, with an opinion, no matter how concise, of the committee; that, as the committee had come to a decision on the subject matter referred to them, that decision ought to be reported, &c. &c. Mr. Macon thought the documents, at any rate, ought to be laid before the Senate, that it might have the same light on the subject as the committee had.

The motion to discharge the committee was supported by Messrs. Dana, Stokes, Otis, and Johnson, of Ky. for the reasons, generally, that, as the committee could agree upon no plan of reduction, they could come to no practical conclusion, and therefore could make no specific report or recommendation; that the committee had tried the question on one salary and amount of compensation after another, but a majority could not unite on any one point of reduction; that the information possessed by the committee would be [and was after the discussion commenced] laid before the Senate; that the mode now proposed, of discharging a committee which could do nothing, was the most proper, under the circumstances, the most parliamentary and logical; that there was an incongruity in a committee's reporting it expedient to do nothing; that it would be competent still for any gentleman, who was dissatisfied with the result, to make any specific motion for reduction in any branch of the government, &c.

The question being taken on discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays; Yeas 14, Nays 31.

After a short time, Mr. Dana delivered in the following report:

The committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of reducing the allowances authorized by law for the two houses of Congress, and for the Executive departments, report: That they have made inquiry according to the resolution for their appointment, and do not consider it advisable at the present time to propose any reduction of legal allowances in the cases to them referred. The following resolution is accordingly submitted:

Resolved, That it is not expedient at the present time to reduce the compensations allowed by law for the respective houses of Congress, and for the principal and other officers in the Executive departments.

The report was read.

The Senate then according to the order of the day took up the Bankrupt bill; but before any progress was made in it.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISSOURI.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.—On motion of Mr. Clay, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Smith, of Md. being called to the chair; and the resolution from the Senate, for admitting Missouri into the Union, with a caveat against the provision, if there be any which conflicts with the constitution of the U. States, was taken up.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the proviso (or caveat) from the resolution, but waived his motion for the present, to accommodate Mr. Clay, who wished to address the committee on the whole subject.

Mr. Clay then delivered his sentiments at large on the present state of the question. He was in favor of the resolution from the Senate, and should vote for the resolution, even though more emphatically restricted against any supposed repugnance of one of its provisions to a provision of the constitution of the United States, the existence of which, however, he did not by any means admit.

When Mr. Clay concluded—

Mr. Randolph renewed his motion to strike out the proviso, and spoke for about 15 minutes in support of it.

Mr. Lowndes deprecated the motion, as going to present to the house the naked question, which it had already decided in the negative, and as preventing a decision upon the proposition as it now stands.

Mr. Barbour assigned the reasons why he should vote against the motion; himself regarding the proviso as useless and unnecessary, but willing to

retain it to gratify gentlemen who were of a different opinion.

Mr. Sergeant inquired whether it would be in order, this proviso being stricken out, to move to introduce a different one.

The Chairman decided that it would.

The question was then taken on striking out the proviso, and decided in the negative, 82 to 54. So the proviso was retained.

Mr. Stevens assigned the reasons why he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Foot moved to amend the resolution by adding to it another proviso, that it be taken as a fundamental condition on which said state is admitted into the Union, that so much of the constitution as requires the Legislature to pass laws to prevent the migration of free people of color thither, shall be expunged from the constitution of the State within two years from this time, in the mode prescribed for amending the constitution. [This would admit Missouri into the Union forthwith, on the condition stated.]

Mr. Baldwin having expressed his intention to vote for this proposition—

Mr. Clay moved to amend the amendment by adding words to this effect: "so far as the same (the clause of the Missouri constitution) tends to deprive citizens of each state of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states." This motion, however, he subsequently withdrew.

It being suggested, that other gentlemen had amendments which they wished to propose, and that it would be well to have them all presented to-day, so as to be examined and compared—

Mr. Sergeant rose, as it might be supposed, from the question he had put, that he had an amendment to offer, to say that he had not: that he should vote for every amendment which should bring the resolution nearer to what he wished, but with a clear determination, for which he would hereafter assign his reasons, to vote against the resolution, however amended.

Soon after this, the committee rose, without coming to any decision; and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.—The House having then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair—

The resolution from the Senate, for the admission of Missouri into the Union, was resumed—the motion of Mr. Foot being under consideration; which motion is to strike out the proviso to the Senate's resolution, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

Provided, That it shall be taken as a fundamental condition, upon which the said state is incorporated in the Union, that so much of the 26th section of the 31 article of the constitution, which has been submitted to Congress, as declares it shall be the duty of the General Assembly "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, or settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever," shall be expunged, within two years from the passage of this resolution, by the General Assembly of Missouri, in the manner prescribed for amending said constitution.

Mr. Butler, of N. H. delivered the reasons why he could not vote for the resolution from the Senate. He suggested the course which he would consent to take, which he presented to the House in the shape of a written amendment, to be proposed hereafter. The object of it was, after declaring a particular clause in the Constitution of Missouri to be repugnant to that of the United States, to provide, that the People of Missouri be, and they are hereby, authorized to form a new Constitution, or amend that already formed, in order to their being admitted into the Union.

Some conversation passed between Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Foot, as to the mode of proceeding.

Mr. Storrs, after a few introductory remarks, moved an amendment to Mr. Foot's amendment, which was, to strike out all of the latter, after the word "Union," in the 3d line, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

And to be of perpetual obligation on the said state, (in faith whereof this resolution is passed by Congress,) that no law shall ever be enacted by said state, impairing or contravening the rights, privileges, or immunities, secured to citizens of other states, by the constitution of the United States: And provided further, That the Legislature acting under the constitution already adopted in Missouri as a state, shall, as a convention (for which purpose the consent of Congress is hereby granted,) declare their assent by a public act to the said condition before the next session of Congress, and transmit to Congress an attested copy of such act, by the first day of the second session.

Mr. Floyd entered his protest, in decided terms, against both amendments.

Mr. Cobb also assigned the reasons why he could vote for neither of them.

Mr. Ross stated the reasons of his opposition to the resolution from the Senate in any shape it was likely to assume.

Mr. Hardin, in an earnest desire to see the question settled, was willing to agree to both the amendments.

Mr. Rhea, after making some remarks, moved the committee should rise, with a view to demanding the previous question, which would preclude all debate and amendment, and present to the House a naked and direct question on the resolution from the Senate.

Mr. Clay earnestly opposed this course, as going to close the door on the spirit of accommodation.

The motion for the committee to rise was negatived, by a large majority.

Mr. Clay, then, after an earnest appeal to all parts of the House to bring to the future discussion of this subject minds prepared to harmonize, and forever settle this distracting question to mutual satisfaction, and expressing his desire more fully to examine Mr. Storrs's proposition, to see whether he could bring his mind to assent to it, as he wished to do—moved, that the committee now rise, in order to have the several propositions for amendment printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. Clay then gave notice, he should again call up the subject to-morrow.

Mr. Lowndes wished it deferred until Friday next, to give more time.

Mr. Clay said he would compromise with his friend for Thursday. He did not like the idea of taking up this question on Friday.

Mr. Cobb said that he proposed, at a future day, to offer the following amendment, which he now read, to follow the word "Union":

"That the Legislature of the state of Missouri shall pass no law impairing the privileges and immunities secured to the citizens of each state, under the first clause of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States."

This amendment was ordered to be printed, as well as the others.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.—On motion of Mr. Fisher, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the executors of John B. Mebane, late a deputy collector of internal duties and direct tax in North Carolina, to collect whatever arrearages may yet be due him from individuals, and for which he has accounted with the principal collector.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 30.

The December Packet ship Amity, Captain Maxwell, arrived in the bay yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the first of the month. Capt. M. and the passengers got up to town last evening, with the letter bag. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 29th November. They furnish considerable interesting intelligence, but we have only time to give the extracts which follow.

LONDON, NOV. 23.

The House of Lords met this day, pursuant to adjournment, and the commission for proroguing Parliament to the 23d January was then read. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor and the Earls Bathurst and Liverpool.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In consequence of the order for a call of the house this day, and of the interest excited by the expected communication from her Majesty, the members began at an early hour to assemble in considerable numbers.

At one o'clock, the whole of her majesty's counsel, who are members, except Mr. Brougham, who was detained professionally, in the court of King's Bench, were in their places, beside nearly one hundred other members, chiefly of the opposition party.

The Speaker was, however, looked for in vain. It was understood that Lord Castlereagh had been closeted with him for a considerable part of the forenoon.

Mr. Denman rose at two o'clock, and said,—"Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a message, which I am commanded by her majesty the queen to present to this House." (Loud cries of hear!)

At this moment (a minute past 2 o'clock) Mr. Quarme, the deputy-usher of the Black Rod, tapped at the door, and immediately entered. This interruption caused great uproar. About fifty members rose in their seats, and the general cry was, "Mr. Denman, Mr. Denman!" "Withdraw, withdraw!" but the noise was so great, that that gentleman in vain attempted to be heard; and, in the midst of the tumult, Mr. Quarme proceeded thus, although it was impossible for him to be heard by the chair: "Mr. Speaker, the Lords Commissioners, appointed by virtue of his majesty's commission, command the immediate attention of this honorable house in the house of Peers."

Mr. Tierney rose, and observed, that not one word of what had fallen from the deputy-usher had been heard; and how, then, did the Speaker know what was the message, or whether he was wanted at all in the other house? (Loud cheering, intermingled with cries of order, from the Treasury Bench.)

The Speaker then rose, the uproar still continuing, and Mr. Bennet exclaiming, with a loud voice, "This is a scandal to the country."

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" were reiterated on all sides, and the utmost indignation was manifested by a number of members, who found her majesty's message thus treated.

The Speaker instantly quitted his chair, followed by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the Peers.

The utmost confusion prevailed at this moment; and it would be vain to attempt to describe the tumult which took place in the body of the house. The loudest and most indignant cries of "Shame" were reiterated throughout the house; and the Speaker, followed by his majesty's ministers and several other members, advanced toward the door on his way to the Lords, in the midst of the most disconcerting uproar.

Mr. Denman, during this confusion, remained on his legs, holding in his hand her majesty's message. He was surrounded by the most distinguished members of the opposition, who, as well as many independent members who generally vote on the other side, seemed utterly astonished at what had occurred.

At 5 minutes past 2 o'clock, the Speaker reached the lobby of the House of Peers.

After being absent about ten minutes, the Speaker returned, accompanied by the few members with whom he retired, and, being surrounded by the members present, he communicated to them that the House had been to the House of Peers, where the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of his majesty's commission, had prorogued Parliament to the 23d of January next.

The members then retired, and the strangers

collected in the lobbies and avenues leading to the House, dispersed.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the message which Mr. Denman was in the act of delivering at the moment he was interrupted:

"CAROLINE R.:"

"The Queen thinks it proper to inform the House of Commons that she has received a communication from the King's ministers plainly intimating an intention to prorogue the Parliament immediately, and accompanied by an offer of money for her support, and for providing her with a residence until a new session may be held. This offer the Queen has had no hesitation in refusing. While the late extraordinary proceedings were pending, it might be fit for her to accept the advances made for her temporary accommodation; but she naturally expected that the failure of that unparalleled attempt to degrade the royal family would be immediately followed by submitting some permanent measure to the wisdom of Parliament; and she has felt that she could no longer with propriety receive from the ministers what she is well assured the liberality of the House of Commons would have granted, as alike essential to the dignity of the throne, and demanded by the plainest principles of justice. If the Queen is to understand that new proceedings are meditated against her, she throws herself, with unabated confidence, on the representatives of the people, fully relying on their justice and wisdom, to take effectual steps to protect her from the farther vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

It is the more extraordinary that this message was not received, as Mr. Brougham had apprised both the Speaker and Lord Castlereagh that such a message was to be brought down.

Though the House of Commons, as is well known, usually meets about a quarter before four, yet the hour fixed in every adjournment is ten.

LONDON, NOV. 29.

Ministers.—Lord Grenville has declared to the King, that he could form no party of friends in either House, that could strengthen the remnant of the present administration, if left by the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, and Mr. Canning, who have all tendered their resignations. It is said the King has sent for Lord Spencer, to consult with him on the formation of a new administration.

Foreign Intelligence.—The Brussels papers contain some communications from Vienna, respecting continental affairs. It is not pretended that the precise determinations of the Allied Powers, as settled in the Congress of Troppau, are yet known. It is, however, acknowledged that Austria, in conjunction with Russia and Prussia, will occupy the kingdom of Naples with a military force. The immediate co-operation of England in this nefarious scheme is not anticipated. The English fleet in the Gulf of Naples is stationed there for observation, and for the purpose of protecting the Royal Family, in case of need.

The continued absence of the King of Spain from his capital, and some unconstitutional appointments, by the sign manual only, gave rise to a very general suspicion that some treachery was meditated by Ferdinand against the people. An address of the municipal authorities was therefore published on the 18th ultimo, which has determined the monarch to return to Madrid. The alarm spread through the provinces, and the militia is every where organizing to protect the constitution.

The Hamburg papers mention an attempt to revolutionize the Danish monarchy. It is said that it had been long in preparation, but was frustrated on the eve of its execution, by the vigilance of the police.

Lisbon.—It is stated in letters which have arrived through France, that Capt. Watkins, of the Brazil packet, was arrested on his arrival at Lisbon, and his mails seized and searched. No contraband articles being found, the captain was released. The packet was again to sail on the 6th Nov. with the Conde de Palmella; but no private letters would be suffered to go with her. The elections for the Cortes of Portugal were concluded in the same manner as in Spain, and the deputies are to meet in January. The loan of 4,000,000 is nearly completed. Upwards of 20,000 troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, which causes much complaint. Robberies are frequent, and the public mind is still very unsettled.

PARIS, NOV. 22.—A letter from Bayonne, dated the 14th inst. says, "The English have taken possession of two Portuguese vessels at the mouth of the Tagus, and war between Portugal and England may be daily expected."

[Gazette de France.]

Letters from Madrid of the 14th, announce that new troubles had broken out in Valencia.—The pillar of the constitution had been insulted, and subsequently a popular movement took place against the Archbishop, and the troops were called out to protect him from the fury of the multitude. The head of General Elio was demanded, and he could with difficulty succeed in calming the commotion.—*Courier Francais.*

VIENNA, NOV. 12.—The political thermometer now decidedly indicates war against Naples. The military council of state yesterday despatched orders to several regiments of infantry in garrison at different places, to march for Italy. The reinforcements of the army of Italy, sent off within these few days, amount to 20,000 men.—Colonel Augustin, chief of the corps of artificers, who made the horrid discovery of rendering the Congreve rockets still more destructive, is on his march to Italy. Baron Frimont, general of cam-

ally, is still mentioned as commander in chief of the army of Italy.

HAMBURG, NOV. 21.—The post from Copenhagen has this moment arrived. There have been a great number of arrests in that capital, and among others, several persons of great consequence. Their objects appear to have been that of obtaining a new constitution, and a representative government. Some lives were lost when the instigators were arrested by the police; but, as the feeling in general, throughout Copenhagen and the whole of Denmark, is in favor of a new constitution, no doubt is entertained but that it will ultimately be granted to the people.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Farmer" is received, and shall appear in our next. "Edwin, the muse's waiting boy," is under consideration.

CONVENTION.

We deem it unnecessary to agitate this question any more at present; or at most, to touch upon it only occasionally. It is not necessary for exciting the public mind; for it is already excited: It is not necessary to convince our oppressors in the East; for no arguments, however sound; no facts, however well substantiated, however undeniable, even did they flash conviction on the mind, as if "written with a sunbeam," would induce them to acknowledge their injustice, or incline them to turn a favorable ear to our complaints. Enough, and more than enough has already been said; should little, therefore, be said, for some months to come, let it not be supposed it is because we are disheartened, or less inclined to demand our rights than heretofore; for such is not the case. Time will develop the spirit and resources of the West, physical as well as moral, if necessary.

At the next General Assembly the subject will again be introduced, and, if unsuccessful, we will not say it will, but we will go so far as to say, it may be the last time. The western people will then assemble in Convention; but not at Raleigh: They will do themselves that justice which they have in vain asked from others: And more than this, they will support that constitution for which the eastern aristocracy feel such reverence, but which they violate (i. e. the spirit of it) from year to year without the least hesitation: For the venerable patriots who penned that instrument, little expected that the sanction of that, of their names, or of their conduct, would be given to oppression of any kind, and particularly of that which we complain of, and against which they were then struggling. The "Declaration of Rights," which they appended to the constitution, proves that were they now alive, they would as boldly and promptly resist the unjust domination of the East, as they did the arbitrary and tyrannical power of England, in our war for national independence. But we have extended our remarks, short as they are, to a greater length than we intended. When the proper time arrives, then this subject will receive a full, and probably a final, discussion.

The present session of Congress, so far, has produced little of public utility, and nothing worthy of that character and talent which ought to adorn the representatives of a great nation. They found the Treasury in a bad condition; and all that can be asked of them now is, that they will not leave it in a worse one. They have indeed been devising a system of economy and retrenchment; but it is merely a system, and a beggarly one too. The bill for reducing the army, which has passed the House of Representatives, is one of the means hit upon for curtailing the public expenditures; but it is a measure of very doubtful policy and uncertain issue. It may save the nation a few thousand dollars just at this time, and that is the most that can be hoped from it. But it is only necessary to refer to the late war, to show us the almost certain evils that will flow from it; and should it finally become a law, these evils may be written in characters of blood.

The Missouri Question, like an incubus, seems to paralyze all the exertions of our National Legislature. Every thing must give way to it. A sickly humanity, a preposterous regard for the rights of a few free negroes, which have not been infringed on, must be ostentatiously displayed and indulged, at the expense, perhaps, of millions of free-born Americans, at the risk of a dissolution of the Union. The bright prospects which are opening on our country, must be blasted; the high destinies which await this nation, if it remain united, must all be relinquished; and for what? For the sake of humanity? No. Of liberty? No. Of religion? No. It is for none of these! But, for the sake of sectional aggrandizement, of an unchastened ambition! This we believe to be the true cause. Many, we have no doubt, are honest in their opposition to the admission of Missouri into the Union, without an alteration of her constitution; and we have

little doubt that others, and those the most prominent oppositionists, care not the least about the rights of the free blacks: They expect to be the "master spirits, and to ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm." Our only hope of a happy issue to this distracting, this ominous question, is in the good sense and intelligence of the great body of the people. They will view the subject through a clear medium, and, we believe, decide correctly. They feel the value of the Union, and they will cling to it: They know that in that alone is safety.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 1.

The bill to incorporate the Columbia College, in the District of Columbia, having previously passed the Senate, yesterday finally passed the House of Representatives, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law. It is not probable that this sanction will be withheld. This Institution may therefore be said to have a legal existence among us. As a means of encouraging learning generally, and as affording the means of instructing youth within the District, the establishment of this College would have been hailed with unmixed pleasure, but for two objections which have been raised to it.

One of these objections referred to its origin. The first suggestion of the project came from the Baptist Association at Philadelphia, and the original intention was certainly to establish a Seminary for theological instruction and for the education of Missionaries. That design, however, in the progress of experiment, was abandoned, and in the act which has passed there is not only no religious discrimination, in its conductors or in its objects, but such discrimination is in terms guarded against, and is further excluded by the power, retained by Congress, of annulling the charter at pleasure.

The second objection was to the details of the organization of the College, as not being on that scale which Congress ought to provide in a College to be established at the seat of government. It is conceded, that this College is not such an institution as we should wish the University of the Metropolis to be. It is probable, had the people of the District been generally consulted, it would have been differently constituted. But there is in it nothing exclusive. We have seen that Congress will not establish a National University; and it is to individual funds and individual enterprise that, for a time at least, systematic education must be confided. If, in its progress, this Institution be not generally approved, rival Institutions will spring up, if the same zeal can be embodied to rear them in the face of every difficulty, as has been discovered by the fathers of this undertaking.

On the whole, though this Institution may be under the general direction of persons of a particular religious denomination, we trust it will be found to be under the management of liberal as well as learned Professors, and that we shall be able to give to the Baptists all the honour of having established it, without the least apprehension of its being devoted to sectarian purposes.

[National Intelligencer.]

FROM THE PROVIDENCE R. I. JOURNAL.

The Weather.—On Friday morning, 19th ult. the mercury of the thermometer was as low as 14 degrees below zero. Several thermometers exposed to a northern aspect, ranged as low as 18 and 20 degrees below zero. This depression of the mercury indicates an intensity of cold, which, from any record of the weather we have seen, has never been surpassed in this town. Early in the morning, the air was perfectly still, but its keenness rendered a few moments exposure to it extremely painful. Tears were involuntarily caused to start into the eyes, and the breath immediately after being exposed, was congealed upon the eye brows, hair and clothes, whitening them with frosty particles. From those parts of the river, which, from the rapidity of the currents, were only partially frozen, such dense volumes of vapour arose, that they occasioned a thick fog to hang over the adjacent parts of the town. On Market-street an object could not be discerned at a greater distance than ten or twelve feet. The columns of smoke had a most beautiful appearance, as they rose from the chimneys, dark and massive, with their edges splendidly gilded by the beams of the rising sun. We have often read accounts of the splitting of trunks of trees, in more northerly latitudes, from the severity of the cold, but an instance of it never came within our notice, until, on Friday morning last, this occurred in a large pear tree, which cracked open to the centre, with a loud report, and disclosed a longitudinal fissure sufficiently wide to admit the finger. After the sun had gradually dispersed the vapours, the air appeared full of little floating spicula of glittering frost. From the calmness of the air, the cold on Friday morning did not so sensibly affect the feelings, as it did on the day emphatically called the "cold Friday," but, as indicated by the thermometer, it was three degrees colder.

NORFOLK, JAN. 22.

The brig Nautilus, Captain Blair, chartered by the government to convey the agents, and a number of new members, to join the African Colony at Sherbro, on the African coast, got under weigh yesterday morning, and went down to Hampton Roads. The agents and colonists went down in a pilot-boat, about 2 o'clock. They were attended to the boat by the Clergy, a number of respectable citizens, and many others who were attracted by curiosity, to witness the departure of this worthy little band. The parting scene, after the blessings of heaven being invoked on them, was truly affecting, and called forth the sympathy of all present.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 26.

On Wednesday, Cornelius White, and Catharine his wife, were taken into custody, on suspicion of having set fire to the house No. 205 Front-street, which occasioned the conflagration on that morning. Yesterday they were examined before the police magistrates, and such strong evidence appearing against them, they were fully committed for trial.

EAST-INDIA SQUASH.

The following account of the East-India Squash, says the Georgetown (Kentucky) Wasp, taken from the notes of an officer attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, was furnished us by a friend for publication:

History of the East-India Star Squash.

Camp Council Bluffs, Oct. 10, 1820.

In the year 1819, Capt. Bliss, of the U. S. army, brought three seeds to this place, which he procured from his brother, who brought them from the East-Indies to New-York. They were planted by Lieut. Shannon, in the spring of 1820. Two of the seeds were planted in a bottom, which were destroyed by the inundation; one was fortunately planted on an elevated spot of ground, and flourished; it spread over about half an acre of ground, and would have spread much farther, but was prevented by lopping the extremities of the vine. It produced forty-two squashes. The general size of them was twenty inches in length, and four feet nine inches in circumference.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1821.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, held this day, the following report was adopted, and ordered to be printed, viz:

The committee on the state of the bank, to whom was referred the inquiry, whether, on the first day of January, 1821, the losses of the bank had been restored, and the capital made whole, REPORT:

That they have diligently examined the documents in possession of the bank, with a view to ascertain the exact situation of the institution, and now present, as a part of this report, a statement of the losses which have occurred in the various departments of the institution, up to the first day of January last.

This statement is founded on returns received from the offices, made at the desire of this board, and under the inspection of the officers and committees of the various boards, who were specially instructed to report on the character of the debts due to the offices over which they presided.

These reports are from all but the five western offices, and are dated in June and December, 1820, and contain a specification of all debts due at each office, under the title of "good," "doubtful," or "bad."

The losses in the western offices of Pittsburgh, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville, are taken on the report of Mr. Wilson, Cashier, made on the 25th of December last, to this board, on his return from an inspection into the affairs of those offices. On the accuracy of which report your committee place great confidence.

On this documentary evidence, your committee report the losses of the bank, and its various departments, on the first of January, 1821, to be \$3,522,476 13.

And to make good that loss, the following items are to be relied on:

The balance of profit and loss, as stated by the last dividend committee, and now to the credit of that account on the books of the bank - \$3,356,787 50
Contingent interest due from certain banks, as credited in the bank statement - 26,075 87
Amount of interest due on good but suspended debts due at bank and the offices, according to the estimate made by the Cashier and assistant Cashier, and this amount of the arrear of interest due on loans on stock of the bank, which may be considered as secured by the excess which the stock would bring above its par value, say on 42,050 shares, at 4 dollars amount - 168,200

Forming a total of - \$3,746,071 32 and being an excess beyond the ascertained loss of 223,595 dollars 19 cents.

In the preceding estimate of means to cover the losses of the bank, the committee have omitted to introduce the earnings of the offices for the month of December, as well as a considerable arrear of interest on debts deemed doubtful, but which hereafter may yield a considerable sum.

These facts, therefore, in the opinion of the committee, show that the past losses of the bank have been repaired, and that the capital was re-established and made whole on the first day of January last. And the committee are of opinion that it is due to the public and the stockholders, on the part of the board, to declare this opinion, in order that the state of the institution may not remain a subject of painful doubt among those who are now interested, or of deception and misrepresentation, as it regards those who may desire to become interested. In order, however, to give full information, and not to excite too sanguine expectations of the future profits of the institution, it is fit to remark, that these will necessarily be lessened for some time by the present stagnant state of commerce, which prevents the bank from employing its large capital advantageously, and by the fact, that the interest on considerable sums which are due to the bank, though deemed secure, is not currently paid, and therefore cannot be considered a profit on which dividends may be declared. Under these impressions and circumstances, the committee recommend the following resolves:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the board, the losses of the bank previously sustained were repaired, and that the capital stock was re-established and made whole, on the 1st of Jan. 1821.

Resolved, That, in future, and until the further order of the board, the bank will loan, and that the offices be authorized to loan, at the discretion and convenience of the respective boards, on a pledge of the capital stock to the amount of the par value thereof; but in no case, and under no pretence of additional security connected with such pledge, above that rate.

L. CHEVES, President.

Attest: Thos. Wilson, Cashier.

A northern paper states, that the ice formed at the foot of Niagara Falls, is reported to be within twenty feet as high as Table Rock. If this be true, the thickness of the ice is about one hundred and twenty feet.

A Quebec paper states, that a bill is to be introduced into the house of assembly, to disqualify lawyers from holding a seat in the house of assembly of Lower Canada.

The name fixed on by the Legislature of the State of Indiana for the permanent seat of government is *Indianapolis*.

DIED.

In this town, on the 13th inst. Elias McCoy, aged 17 years.

In Fredell county, on the 29th of Jan. Thomas Murray, an old man, well known in that county and part of Rowan. Few men had drank more whiskey than he. He was assisting James Woods, a neighbor, to raise some small building on the 27th, and being lively with whiskey, as was his landlord also, a dispute arose between them about some songs inspired by whiskey; Woods made at Murray, who was on the bed, and who avoided him as well as he could: Woods drew him off the bed, and gave him a blow or two, and one or two kicks, which are supposed to have occasioned his death.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	6	7
Beef, mess	8	3	4
fresh	25	30	
Reeswax	gal.	2	25
Brandy, Cog.			
Peach	50	60	
Apple	45	50	
Butter	lb.	12	15
Coffee	30	32	
Corn	bush.	40	50
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	14	14 25
Flour, superfine	bbl.	3 62 1/2	
fine	3 25	3 50	
Flax seed	bush.	1 10	1 15
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern	60	70	
Hog's lard	lb.	8	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 75	6
English	5	6	
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	38	42
Oats	bush.	39	49
Pork	100 lb.	3 50	4
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	50	60
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.			
do. 3d do.		90	
New-England	45	50	
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground	90	1	
Steel, German	lb.	18	20
blistered	12	14	
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	11
Loaf	lb.	24	26
Tea, Young Hyson	1 12 1/2	1 25	
Hyson	1 20	1 40	
Imperial	1 75	2	
Gunpowder	1 50	1 75	
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4 50	5
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow	lb.	15	16
Wheat	bush.	50	60
Whiskey	gal.	40	45

Wanted,

A N active and intelligent lad, 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. One of correct moral and industrious habits, and who can come well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying at this office.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CABARRUS COUNTY:

JANUARY Sessions, 1821. John Phifer vs. the heirs at law of Martha Ross, deceased; petition for partition of real estate, filed. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs at law of Martha Ross reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said court, at Concord, the third Monday in January, Anno Domini 1821, and in the 45th year of our Independence.

JOHN TRAVIS, C. C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson vs. John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes. R46

FEB. 1821. R. MARTIN, C. J. C. C.

Poetry.

SACRED MELODY.

ST. JOHN, xiv. 6.—"I am the Way, and the Truth, and the Life."

Thou art the Way—and he who sighs,
Amid this starless waste of woe,
To find a pathway to the skies,
A light from Heaven's eternal glow;
By thee must come, thou gate of love,
Through which the saints undoubting trod;
Till faith discovers, like the dove,
An ark, a resting place in God.
Thou art the Truth—whose steady day
Shines on through earthly blight and bloom;
The pure, the everlasting ray,
The lamp that shines e'en in the tomb:
The light that out of darkness springs,
And guideth those that blindly go,
The word whose precious radiance flings
Its lustre upon all below.
Thou art the Life—the blessed well,
With living waters gushing o'er,
Which those that drink shall ever dwell
Where sin and thirst are known no more;
Thou art the mystic pillar given,
Our lamp by night, our light by day;
Thou art the sacred bread from heav'n;
Thou art the Life—the Truth—the Way.

STANZAS.

The dew-drop is never so clear
As when morning's first ray sees it glisten;
And music is never so dear,
As when to its last note we listen.
Though bright may be rapture's first mien—
And its parting adieu even sweeter;
The enjoyment existing between—
Is a vision—and vanishes fleetly.
We never know how we have lov'd,
Till what we most lov'd has departed;
For the strength of affection is prov'd
By the joyless and desolate-hearted.
Our pleasures are born—but to die;
They are link'd to our hearts—but to sever;
And, like stars shooting down a dark sky—
Shine loveliest—when fading for ever!

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Club....No. IV.

A man must serve his time to every trade.....POPE.

No class of citizens have been more severely lashed by foreign writers than the American Merchants. Nor has their satire been confined to Americans alone. Every person of ordinary information will remember the language used in the British Parliament, a few years ago, by a distinguished member of that learned assembly: he did not hesitate to declare, that the merchant made his Ledger his Bible, and Gold his God! Some of their writers have asserted, that the American merchant does not understand his business; neither can he hold a distinguished rank as such, unless he is a proficient in the art of lying. Similar remarks have been made by the students of Oxford College, in their prologues, which were spoken in the presence, and under the direction, of the Right Reverends of that distinguished University! But it is not our present design to inquire into the justice or injustice of the remarks of foreigners respecting our merchants: were we to do so, a great allowance would have to be made for prejudice, which has obscured their intellectual vision ever since the achievement of our independence. But it must be admitted, that many of our merchants (or shop-keepers.....excuse the expression) are chargeable with what the learned call *poetic license*! In order to prove this fact, it becomes necessary to state a circumstance which occurred not long since, (and no doubt such occurrences are familiar to most of our readers)—it is this: One of our members had occasion to purchase some broadcloth for a suit of clothes: he went first to the store of Mr. —; as soon as he entered the door, he saw the merchant behind the counter, who looked very smiling, and accosted our member in these words: Well, my kind sir, can I sell you any goods this morning? Yes, sir, replied our member, provided you have such cloths as I want, and your prices suit, I will purchase some of you. Suit you! says the merchant—I can suit any body! He then threw upon the counter a vast quantity of cloths, of almost as many colors as the rainbow; and at the same time asserting, upon his honor, that he could afford to sell lower than any other person in the village! He declared that his cloths had been lately purchased in Charleston at AUCTION, at least 25 per cent. lower than they could be had of regular traders. He then expatiated on the fineness of the thread, the shortness of the wool, &c. until our member's patience was completely threadbare. With considerable diffculty he, however, got off with the usual promise to call again. The next store he entered, the same merchant's blarney was dis-

played: his cloths were cheaper than any in town, &c. The mind of our member was then made up; his conclusion was this—A man must serve his time to every trade; and that merchants had served theirs faithfully, and exercised it under an unrestrained license. But in order to get the best cloth in the place, a tailor was sent for, who went with our friend to another store, where the cloth was purchased upon his judgment alone; who, as it was afterwards ascertained, was a particular favorite of the merchant, and had often recommended his goods in preference to those of the other dealers, when in truth and in fact they were much dearer and inferior in quality! Thus was our member, with all his precaution, deceived by this goose!—There are but few good judges of fine cloths; and, indeed, nothing is much more difficult to judge than articles of this kind. But for the future, let every man judge for himself; and if he should be saddled with a hard bargain, he must rest the blame upon his own head.

There are some merchants, good souls, who are so hide-bound, that they will not take more than the good old fifty per cent. advance on their merchandize; others, of more liberal consciences, will take 75 and 100 per cent. advance: and we know some, who cannot conscientiously take more than 12½ and 25 per cent. Yet they will loan money, or shave a necessitous man's note, at the moderate discount of 25 or 33 per cent.!!—And this they do without feeling the sting of conscience!! Is this not a slur upon the understanding of mankind?

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I am of the opinion that the female sex are, at the present day, far more zealous and unremitting in the cultivation and perfecting of politeness, or the rules of etiquette, than the male sex; and were it not for the ladies, I am really apprehensive that even civility itself would degenerate into rudeness and barbarity among the gentlemen. It is the gentle influence of the female character that awes, by its presence, the harsh disposition of man into civility and propriety. I have frequently remarked, that the society of men who live as if they were the only beings worthy of the appellation of man, who shut themselves up from all intercourse and communion with the softer sex, is, at best, but rude and unpolished.

But, Messrs. Editors, there are other passions and principles, more noble and praiseworthy, to which I believe our sex may lay the greatest claim; in which sympathy and commiseration stand prominent, and to which our sex is, undoubtedly, almost exclusively addicted. What principle of action can be entitled to higher commendation, than that which prompts a being of limited capacities to afford relief and protection in every emergency, and under any circumstances. Whatever may be the occasion or nature of the distress, the heart that conceives, the head that devises, and the hand that administers relief and consolation, merit that reward invariably attendant on meritorious deeds.

Conscious of our superior claim to such feelings and sentiments as the foregoing, and deeply impressed with a sense of duty, I have resolved to take up my pen, and, though with a trembling hand, to communicate the necessary information, and thereby to administer peace and consolation to the amiable, but somewhat unfortunate, Miss "Kitty Simple."

With your leave, then, Messrs. Editors, I will proceed, in a plain and simple manner, to prescribe for Miss Kitty the following rules, for her conduct upon entering the stage to which that, to her "unaccountable, freak of fortune," appears recently to have destined her. And first, Miss Kitty, when you first enter the circle of fashion and gaiety, immediately in prospect before you, you will find it necessary, in order to be well received, to adopt some of the prevailing modes, which will enable you to set off your person to good advantage. But however indispensable exterior accomplishments may be deemed in a "county village," they will bear no comparison with a wise head and a good heart. A woman destitute of good sense and sound discretion, though possessed of the beauty of a Venus, and mistress of all the flippant pagantry of kingly courts or royal palaces, never can expect to receive, even from her own sex, and much less from the other, that respect and assiduity of attention so indispensable to the happiness of a woman, and so grateful to the tender sensibility of a female bosom. Among the variegated objects and scenes which will, no doubt, present themselves to your senses, after your transition from one scene to another more splendid and gay, you will, no doubt, meet with many temptations and trials, which you may find it difficult to encounter without suffering con-

tinuation by their baneful influence. But whatever allurements may be held out to seduce you from the path of rectitude, be at all times armed against them, with the determined resolution of conquering him who would betray you into any irregularities, and thereby impede your progress towards the temple of sanctity and honor. If your conduct will be such as to merit the esteem of the virtuous and the wise, you will soon have acquired many friends, and some enemies, the portion of every distinguished female.

Immediately after your introduction into this new sphere, and to the acquaintance of individuals, you will, no doubt, find all cheerfulness and complacency around you, with many hearty congratulations and good natured wishes for your fortunate change of condition, and for your prosperity and welfare. All which compliments, as we call them, let me entreat you to receive with at least apparent gratitude, from all, indiscriminately, and never forget to return the compliment by an easy, graceful, but very respectful, inclination of the head and shoulders towards him or her who is complimenting you, accompanied at the same time with a low, but distinct, articulation of words that have something of the appearance of gratitude expressed. All of which apparently unimportant, but really most essential, evolutions of the body and exercises of the mind, you may acquire with facility by a little attention to the manner of others, joined to a little discretion, and aided by the natural docility and subtlety of our minds. Let me also caution you against admitting any of your newly acquired associates into too close intimacy. But here you must learn by observation to make a very nice distinction: some of our sex are entirely above suspicion, and may be intrusted with secrets. But alas! dear Kitty, that number is comparatively but small. And O, were I but with you this moment, how I would vent my sighs and groans, and mingle my sorrows and tears with yours, in lamenting over the follies of our gentle sex. You, who have been accustomed to a country life from your earliest infancy to the present day, can probably form no idea of the pangs and agitations which convulse some of those tender bosoms which were formed and designed by the hand of nature for the reception and seat of every gentle grace and virtue of which human nature is susceptible; and all this for—O Kitty, what shall I say?—for jealousy! That black demon from below is ever watching for an opportunity of planting a grain or two of that poisonous plant in some congenial spot where flowers might be raised.

But I begin to think, my dearest Miss, that I am likely to protract my present "cansons" to such a length as to be troublesome to the Printers, and to weary your patience. I shall, therefore, close the present observations with a few particular rules, adapted to present circumstances, hoping that an opportunity will soon offer itself when I may again serve you.

You say you have an invitation to "Mrs. Candour's opposition tea-party," and want to know how to conduct yourself when there. If you go there, I hope that the foregoing directions will, by close attention to them, prove of infinite service to you. But if you can make it consistent with your engagements, don't go there at all: these opposition parties are always calculated to sow the seeds of discord and disaffection, and are very dangerous to girls who, like you, are liable to any impressions that chance, envy or malevolence may make on the mind, and which, when once rooted in the tender mind, are like noxious weeds, hard to eradicate.

As respects your choice of a beau, by all means choose one whose "seat of learning" still remains in the head, as he who has "transferred it to his heels" must be addicted to low pursuits; and besides, his cogitative powers might suffer there from the inclemencies of the weather; among which, the sharp bitings of frost might not prove the least dangerous.

As to your fears and apprehensions of being addressed on the subject of marriage, they are entirely unnecessary. Should any one ever dare to do such a thing, never let an opportunity slip that promises happiness; but you can very easily give such evasive answers as will not lay you liable to the charge of impropriety, and which will keep him in suspense until you may have an opportunity of a private interview. As to our town notions of marriage, and the opinions of your mother and grand-mother on the subject, they are neither the one nor the other; but what we intend it for, is merely to quiet discontent in the mind; and, in case of emergency, to afford protection from insult and injury. There are other notions, also, which we entertain with respect to marriage; but which, from their nature and their length, I cannot now detail, but will tell you when I see you.

I remain yours, &c. NANCY TIPTON.

Religious.

FROM THE "SCOTCH PREACHER."

"Twice had the sun gone down on the earth, and all was yet quiet at the sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours passed on; the guards stood by their posts; the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets, and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirit of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God! At length the morning star, arising in the east, announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world—when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of Heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended, the guards sunk back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the ground: his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as white as snow: he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and sat upon it—But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dying garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength! It is thy Prince, O Zion!—Christian, it is your LORD! He hath trodden the wine press alone; he hath stained his raiment with blood; but now, as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arises a conqueror from the grave; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun, usher in a day so glorious!—it was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sung together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy; the father of mercy looked down from his throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice, the face of nature was gladdened before him; when the blessings of the Eternal descended, as the dew from heaven, for refreshing of the nations."

From an American Periodical Work.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF OLD.

The shades of the hills fall deep o'er the valleys. The shades of the mountains are lengthening towards the east: Their swarthy summits tower high on the shining west, like dun-clad mourners reflected on a mirror of light. MOINA sits alone 'neath the azure of even. Pensive sits MOINA by the wave of roaring Carron. Her long yellow locks come far over her bosom:—lovely, and fair they come, like sun-gilded streams that wander in the hollows of a chalky rock. Her blue eyes are sad; they roll not cheerful as at the feast of mirth, when sparkling 'neath her broad white forehead, they shine like twinkling watchfires kindled under a belf of snow.—The thoughts of the maid are deep. 'Tis not for her love of other years: 'Tis not for the victim in the strife of heroes—Yet sad is the song of MOINA, by Carron's dashing wave.

"Stream of the distant mountain, what wouldst thou tell to MOINA? What do thy roarings mean, dark inhabitant of the stoney valley? Thou knowest thy course to the ocean. Sweetly dost thou glide on thy way. Know'st thou the home of the spirit when the breast is cold? Shall MOINA sit by thy stream in the land of shades? Alas! thou speakest, but thy language is mysterious. 'Tis like the babblings of infancy, eager, but not understood!

"Soft breeze of evening!—thou that sweepst among the cairns of the dead; canst thou answer the doubts of MOINA? Canst thou comfort her soul?.....Thou sighest low like a keeper of secrets, soothing because thou mayest not declare!

"I have stood on the verge of high Carmora, when the blue mantle of morning was fringed with gold. 'Surely,' said I, 'the broad-fronted Son of Heaven will show me: The bright messenger of day will hint at things to come'—But he heeded not the quest of MOINA—Hidden and silent are the realms of those that have been.—There is no answer in the voice of other years!"

The priest of the hill heard the song of MOINA. He heard it from his rocky cell. He came to meet the maid. Leaning on his staff came the aged CATELA. Time had stolen the youthful hairs from his brow; but the white tresses of age hung from behind his crown: Lightly they floated like the hoary honours of the willow, waving from its bended trunk. "Sweet was thy song, O MOINA," said the placid son of truth. "It came to my ear like the music of the purest zephyr. Yet, listen to the wisdom of many years, light-footed child of love!—Learn from the wrinkled CATELA, fair-haired daughter of Carron: 'Tis not for man to interpret the voice of Nature.—The things to come are concealed from our eyes: Yet here are precepts to guide thee. Here is light from the Prince of Peace!" He gave her the Testament of eternal life. Pure passed the days of MOINA; for thenceforth she dwelt in the bright beam of her Redeemer's love.

FITHILL.